

FEDERAL COURTS

May Thwart the Aim of the
Politicians In

THE SUFFRAGE ARTICLES.

They Are Arranged So as to Give 100,000
White Adults a Safe Majority at
the Polls Over 140,000
Negro Adults.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 29.—The South Carolina constitutional convention will adjourn today. All the work of the convention now has been completed except that of final revision of the changes made in the constitution, which is in the hands of the committee. The body has been in session continuously, with the exception of a 10 days' recess, since Sept. 10.

The new constitution will be different in many respects from the one it will supersede. The most important change will be in the suffrage article. In round numbers there are 140,000 adult male negroes and 100,000 adult male whites in South Carolina.

The present constitution of South Carolina was adopted in 1868 and was framed by a convention composed mostly of recently liberated slaves and dominated by northerners who came into the state at the close of the war. It was amended after the passage of the Reconstruction act of 1867. The greatest objection to it is against the suffrage article, which gave the franchise on all male citizens of the age of 21 years and upward, laboring under certain disabilities.

Some of the most intelligent negro members of the convention of 1868 were opposed to universal suffrage and wanted educational qualification imposed, which would have prevented a vast majority of the members of their own race from voting.

The present constitution provides a rural negro majority of 40,000 which has been overcome by an ingenious registration law and the box ballot which required each voter to be voted for in a separate box, the voter being compelled to select the proper box, the leading method of the state have always recognized that there was a possibility of one or the other of them being over turned by the federal courts.

This possibility induced them to add to the calling of a convention for the purpose of framing a constitution, limiting such qualification of the franchise as would insure maintenance of white supremacy. There was great objection to the calling of the convention from the illiterate whites and their hands. There are about 15,000 illiterate white adult males in this state.

The convention could never have been held had not most explicit promise been given that these men would be taken care of. How to cut down the negro majority and preserve the vote of the white men, and do it in a way as to run the gauntlet of the federal courts, was a difficult problem which engaged the attention of the convention, in which there are only six negroes. Senator Tillman, who led the fight for the calling of the convention, made chairman of the suffrage committee. The suffrage article of the new constitution provides for an alternative election or property qualification for voters.

Any man who can read or write, or pay taxes on \$300 worth of property has the right to vote. Had the convention stopped there, the illiterate negroes would have been disfranchised. They are provided for in a clause which says that any one who can not vote under either a property or educational qualification shall be given the right to vote for life, if he can understand a portion of the constitution when read him by the registration officer. This understanding clause is only to be operative for two years.

All males attaining their majority in 1898 must comply with the educational or property qualification in order to be allowed to vote. This clause was fought vigorously, though unsuccessfully, by a large proportion of the citizens of the state. Doubt is expressed as to whether it will stand the test of review by the federal courts.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

British Ultimatum Yet Received by
Venezuela.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Times publishes the following from Caracas, Venezuela, under date of Nov. 21:

It is officially stated that the revolutionary outbreak is of no importance. British ultimatum has yet been received and many influential Venezuelans urge an amicable settlement. The argument is afraid that the tendering in apology would be equivalent to recognizing the right of England to the disputed territory. Otherwise it is to give satisfaction. A consideration favors a direct settlement of frontier question without reference to the United States.

Only Second Degree Murder.

SCOTLAND, Nov. 29.—The jury in George Washington Davis murder returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. The crime which Davis has been convicted of was the wrecking of the Island passenger train near Lincolnton on the night of Aug. 20, 1894, in which 100 people were killed.

Work of the Life Saving Service.

PORTLAND, Nov. 29.—Telegrams received here indicate that at various points on the great lakes 45 men have been rescued from drowning by the life saving crews from vessels wrecked by great storm during the past few

MINERS' DEMANDS.

Secretary McElroy Addresses an Open
Letter to Ohio Operators.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 29.—Secretary Patrick McElroy has addressed an open letter to the coal operators of Ohio with reference to the meeting to be held here when the demands of the miners for cash payments instead of orders on company stores will be considered. He begins by stating that on the result of the deliberations of the committee of operators depends the peace and tranquility not only of Ohio but perhaps of the entire country.

The price for mining is based on a contract which provides that the price to be paid in the Hocking Valley in Ohio shall be 51 cents, based on a 60-cent rate in the Pittsburgh thin vein, and that any change in the latter is to be met with a corresponding change in the Ohio rate. This differential is claimed to be the important part of the agreement entered into this summer, and under it the miners base their claim for the cash rate.

The letter reviews the different disputes between the contending interests over a period of eight years and points out that during that time the differential has always been adhered to. The circumstances of the long strike and the final surrender by the miners were also reviewed, but the fact of differential is persistently pointed out.

PRAYERS FOR INGERSOLL.

Christian Endeavorers and Salvationists
Pray For His Conversion.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 29.—Many fervent prayers were doubtless offered in this city yesterday for the conversion of Robert G. Ingersoll, the noted agnostic. Last week at the quarterly meeting of the Christian Endeavor unions of Cleveland it was suggested that such prayers be offered, and the president appointed noon yesterday as the time, and requested that the 3,000 members of the societies here engage in prayer at that time. The president of the Epworth League, who was present, said he would make a similar request of the members of his organization. The prayers were to be offered in private, and how many persons complied with the request will probably never be known. Public prayers for Colonel Ingersoll were offered at a mass meeting of the Salvation Army and at Epworth Congregational church by the pastor.

OIL UPON THE WATERS.

Steamship Tacoma Encounters a Typhoon
Off Japanese Coast.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 29.—The Northern Pacific steamship Tacoma, which has just arrived from China, had a severe experience in a typhoon off the coast of Japan. Four days after leaving Yokohama the ship encountered a hurricane in which her deck house, stores, hospital and lifeboats were swept away by heavy seas. Immense quantities of oil were poured on the water, which saved the vessel from further damage.

Candidate Was a Woman.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 29.—The statistical clerks in the office of the secretary of state, while compiling the vote of the state for the state's archives, have discovered that in Warren county the prohibition candidate for recorder was Emma G. Stanton. As this is evidently the name of a woman, the question arises, how could she be nominated legally?

Celestial Visitors.

GENEVA, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The new comet discovered by Professor Brooks last week was observed by him yesterday morning. The comet is moving rapidly northward and in three days will be on the fore paw of Leo. Perseus' comet was also observed. It is moving toward the sun and growing brighter.

Was It Suicide?

DAYTON, O., Nov. 29.—The dead body of W. A. Bates of Carey, O., was found in bed at the Herbig House, partly dressed. Letters upon his person showed that he had a wife and child at the Gulf House, Carey. A telegram was received from Mrs. Bates asking that the body be shipped to Carey.

Government Steamer Sinks.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—The government light-house steamer Golden Rod left here Tuesday morning with a heavy supply of oil to carry to light-houses up the river. Yesterday, below Maysville, Ky., she struck a snag and sank in six feet of water. The Gate City at Maysville went to her assistance.

Do They Search Them?

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 29.—In the Buchanan county jail James Anderson was shot and probably fatally wounded by Charles Harris. How the latter secured the weapon is a mystery. Harris was also beaten over the head with an iron bar and badly cut with a knife.

China Will Build Her Own Roads.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Special dispatches received here from Shanghai say it is reported there that no railway concessions have been granted to foreigners in China, and that the Chinese government intends henceforth to keep the railway building in its own hands.

Two Bodies Found in the Ruins.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Fireman John Halpin yesterday discovered the bodies of two men in the ruins of the fire which occurred at the old Volks building on the Bowery. They were found at the extreme back end of what was the stage of the theater.

At the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Vice President Stevenson, accompanied by his wife and daughters, have arrived in Washington for the congressional season. They are quartered at the Normandie.

ITALY'S POLICY.

Attitude Toward Turkey and
the Other Powers.

PREMIER CRISP'S SPEECH.

Italian Anti-Socialist Laws Defended—Up-
holds the Law of Guaranties—In Ac-
cord With Other Powers In
Regard to Turkey.

ROME, Nov. 29.—Important statements were made in the chamber of deputies last night by Premier Crispi and by Baron Blanc, Italian minister of foreign affairs, concerning questions of Italy's internal and foreign policy and especially her attitude toward Turkey and, incidentally, the attitude of the other powers.

Premier Crispi's statement was a long one and was largely devoted to the government's internal policy. He defended at length the Italian anti-socialist laws, and he asserted that, in practice, socialism differed little from anarchy. He admitted that the public security was not ideal, but said it was improving.

He said that although he formerly opposed the law of guaranties, he now upheld it. This law, he said, could not be revoked without leading to internal disorders and foreign complications. The Vatican now enjoyed great freedom. The revival of the Catholic activity throughout a great part of the world, he argued, was a matter for serious consideration, showing that liberty existed permitting religious societies to be reconstructed on a more solid basis.

Regarding Turkey, the premier stated that the powers are in accord, and he was confident that the peace would not be disturbed. If it were disturbed, however, Italy would not repeat her old mistake, and would see her rights safeguarded.

Baron Blanc, minister of foreign affairs, followed the premier with a long explanation of the Italian position on the Turkish question. He denied that Italy had attempted any isolated action on this question and asserted that her endeavors throughout had been devoted to converting concerted action by three powers into concerted action by six powers. While the European situation was good, the minister went on to say, the condition of affairs in the Turkish provinces remained troubled. The ports had addressed to the powers remarks—indeed they might not be called reproaches—hoping thereby to delay matters at the risk of again aggravating the situation.

"The ports will commit an error," Baron Blanc concluded by saying, "if it thinks the present situation can be solved by diplomatic discussions of past events when we are face to face with the atrocious deeds that have provoked universal horror and with the peril of latent anarchy to an outbreak of which at any moment Europe can not leave herself exposed."

Each foreign squadron in Turkish waters was a door to open to civilization and beneficent influences those obscure regions where mixed races were still deprived of the guaranties promised by Turkey to Europe.

The ports would make a mistake in exercising even in regard to the additional guaranties asked by the powers, the privilege accorded to it by treaties to restrict naval protection in the pacific interests of the powers.

Baron Blanc was greeted with cheers as he concluded his statement.

DERELICT LAURUS

Matches Open and Seal Washing Over
Her Deck.

PLYMOUTH, England, Nov. 29.—The Hamburg-American line steamer Turst Bismarck, which arrived here yesterday morning from New York, reports having passed on Nov. 27, in latitude 50 north and longitude 114 1/2 west, the derelict vessel Taurus. The seas were washing over the decks of the abandoned vessel, the hatches were all open, and her topmasts were carried away.

FREE FIGHT.

Canucks Beat Down the American Flag
and a Scrimmage Ensues.

TORONTO, Nov. 29.—There are many American students attending the Ontario Veterinary college, and they sought to honor Thanksgiving day by raising the stars and stripes in one of the lecture rooms. To this, however, the Canadian students objected, and rudely hauled down the flag although they met with a vigorous resistance. Then ensued a free fight, several on both sides being slightly injured, though none seriously.

Returned to Work.

TRENTON, Nov. 29.—The sanitary pottery employees will return to work on Monday. They have been on a strike for eight weeks, the chief differences with the bosses being over an alleged excessive hiring of apprentices.

Necessity a Sugar Tax.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—At the dinner given by Dr. Miquel, minister of finance, the emperor was very emphatic in declaring that necessity exists for the passage of the sugar tax bill.

Man Shot at Bellefontaine.

BELLEFONTAINE, O., Nov. 29.—Harry Cotter shot a man here yesterday during a quarrel and was captured. He fought the officers and escaped.

Toy Cannon's Deadly Work.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Nov. 29.—Robert Richard, 6, was fatally shot with a toy cannon while celebrating Thanksgiving with a crowd of boys.

NOVEL CONTEST AT CHICAGO.

The Duryea Gasoline Motorcycle Wins the
Race.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—The Charles E. Duryea gasoline motorcycle finished first in the Times-Herald contest for prizes amounting to \$5,000. The contest was in every respect the most novel, and the performance of the winning vehicle the most remarkable in the history of the motor vehicle contest.

Monday night Chicago was visited by a blizzard of snow and sleet that buried the roads and prostrated half of the telephone and fire alarm wires in the city. Wednesday the weather moderated, and when the race started the streets were 12 inches deep in snow, sleet and mud. In face of these odds six motorcycles made the start; the Duryea of Springfield, Mass.; the Morris & Salem electrobat of Philadelphia; the H. Mueller motorcycle of Decatur, Ill.; the R. H. Macy of New York; the De La Vergne of New York; and the Scraggs electric motorcycle of Chicago.

Thousands witnessed the fight of these vehicles against the 54 miles of sleet which constituted the course from Jackson park to Evanston and return. It was thought impossible that any of the motorcycles would complete the course, and the prediction was freely made that no one of the contestants would make five miles. Five of the contestants passed through Lincoln park, the De La Vergne quitting at Sixteenth street. Duryea started at 8:55 and passed the Auditorium, a distance of eight miles, an hour later. He made the finish at 7:18, completing the course in 10 hours and 23 minutes. For miles on the West Side the boulevards were almost unbroken fields of snowbanks and sleet.

The Morris & Salem electrobat made no attempt to complete the course, but made a creditable run of 15 miles and returned to the testing headquarters in perfect condition. The Scraggs electric motorcycle abandoned the unequal fight after a run of 12 miles. Both of these electric motors made a surprising showing under the circumstances.

The fight for speed honors was between Duryea, Mueller and Macy. Duryea is an American inventor and his motor is a radical departure from the foreign type used on the wagons of his two competitors. The carriage with which he made the race was manufactured two years ago. Since that time Mr. Duryea has made many improvements on his motor, but was unable to complete the work on the new vehicle which he had entered for the contest. He accordingly made the run with the old motorcycle. The prize will be awarded on the showing on the road race and on the scientific tests which have been made under the supervision of the best experts in the country. For 10 days these tests have been in progress, and have been followed with great interest by hundreds of manufacturers from all parts of the United States. These tests will prove of great value to a scientific race was worthless from a scientific standpoint, but the contest just closed may result in the establishment of reliable data concerning what many consider the vehicle of the future.

The H. Mueller machine finished at 8:30 o'clock, taking second prize.

BUFFETED BY STORMS.

Overdue Steamers Arrive and Report
Tempestuous Voyages.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—The Red Star line steamer Illinois reached this port yesterday, a week overdue. The Illinois left Antwerp Nov. 6, and two days later she was seen southeast of Start point, since when, up to her arrival off the Delaware capes Wednesday morning, she had been buffeted by a succession of hard gales reaching at times hurricane force, and swept by mountainous seas. The ship was kept on her course throughout the entire time, but some days made scarcely a mile an hour. Her best day's work was 165 miles in the 24 hours, while the average run did not reach 100 miles.

The American liner Indiana, Captain Boggs, arrived from Liverpool after a tempestuous voyage. On Nov. 18, during a furious gale, oil was used on the port bow with successful results.

NOT A CHRISTIAN NATION.

Rabbi Gries Enters His Objections to
Thanksgiving Day.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 29.—Rabbi M. Gries of Wilson Avenue temple, the most prominent Jewish synagogue in the city, preached a remarkable sermon at the Church of the Unity yesterday before an audience composed of Unitarians, Universalists and Jews.

Rabbi Gries said he objected to the form of observing Thanksgiving day and was opposed to the issuing of proclamations by the president calling upon the people to meet for prayer and thanksgiving because, he declared, this was not a Christian nation. While the majority of the people were Christians, a strong minority were not, and that minority was entitled to consideration. He said he did not desire to detract anything from Christianity, because he realized what it had done for the country, but he was in favor of a larger religious freedom, and the most of his sermon was devoted to a plea for such freedom.

Harrison Homeward Bound.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison left this city for his home in Indianapolis.

Coal Fleet Starts.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 29.—Nearly 5,000,000 bushels of coal was started down the river yesterday, making a total going out on this rise of about 15,000,000 bushels.

Brazilian Cruiser Wrecked.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 29.—The Brazilian cruiser Ursula has been wrecked, the commander and five of the crew being drowned.

THE GREEN FLAG

Again Unfurled by the Turkish
Troops.

TRUE CAUSE OF THE RIOTS.

"There is no God but God, and Mahomed is God's Prophet," says the Quran, and the Mussulmans Believe It Is True.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A dispatch from Beyrout, dated Nov. 17, confirms the reports of the grave state of affairs existing in Syria and Palestine and the repeated danger in which the American mission has been placed by the riotous demonstrations of the Mussulmans.

The dispatch adds that the whole of Syria and Palestine are flooded with Turkish soldiers and states that in the country between Jaffa and Jerusalem there are 60,000 troops, all raised within the last 20 days.

The troops arriving here bear the significant green flag of the prophet instead of the Turkish flag. Jerusalem is crowded with soldiers and troops are being stationed in the Tower of David, Pilate's palace, and in the Wilderness outside the Damascus gate.

Turkish Ambassadors.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 29.—Costaki Anthonopolos Effendi, formerly governor of the island of Crete, has been appointed Turkish ambassador to Great Britain in succession to the late Rustem Pasha.

Turkham Pasha has been appointed Turkish ambassador to Germany in succession to Tewfik Pasha, recalled in order to be appointed minister for foreign affairs.

Trustworthy information from Marash confirms the worst reports concerning the massacre there recently. The Mussulmans, at a given signal suggested by the sultan, and acting in a deliberate manner, began the work of massacring the Armenians who, anticipating trouble, had done everything possible to defend themselves. The number killed is estimated at several hundred men, women and children.

Three buildings belonging to the American mission there, the theological seminary, academy and a boarding house were burned by the rioters, who looted the theological seminary previous to setting fire to that building. The Mussulmans killed two students belonging to the seminary.

All the American missionaries, five in number, are safe; but whether they left Marash before the disturbance broke out or whether they are under the protection of the Turkish authorities is not known.

Details of Massacre at Marash.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A dispatch from Constantinople states that the embassies there have learned that in the massacre at Marash on Nov. 18, 1,000 persons were killed. The Christian quarters of the town were burned from three points.

A letter received here describing previous massacres says that before it commenced the town crier ordered the Christian shops to be opened under a penalty for refusal. It was then that the pillage and murder began. The writer of this letter, who had been a great philo-Turk, adds that there are signs of resistance on the part of the Christians.

The dispatch also says that the embassies hear from their consuls that all possibility of rendering assistance to the Sassonians who were the victims of the outrages at that point has been ended, and that the Kurds are wiping them out of existence and have destroyed all the buildings which have been erected by the expenditure of the English relief fund. A similar story comes from the Van country where the disturbances continue as badly as ever.

Call For the Red Cross Society.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—Rev. Judson Smith, D. D., secretary of the foreign department of the American board of missions, received the following cablegram last evening from one of the representatives in Constantinople: "Induce Red Cross society to enter relief work as in war time. Urgent necessity for action. Four hundred thousand people destitute. Ordinary channels of relief closed."

THANKSGIVING ECHOES.

Day Generally Observed by Americans in
Many Parts of the World.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland came into town in the morning and, after spending an hour at the Whitehouse, attended services at the First Presbyterian church and listened to a sermon by Dr. Talmage.

Bound For Turkey.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The cruiser Minneapolis passed out through the Chesapeake capes, bound for Turkey. She probably will make the trip in about 15 days, touching perhaps first at Gibraltar for mail.

In Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—A number of private dinners were given in honor of Thanksgiving by members of the American colony here.

Chief Perryman Convicted.

REPAULA, I. T., Nov. 29.—The long drawn out impeachment proceedings against L. C. Perryman, the retiring chief of the Creek nation, terminated yesterday at Okmulgee in his conviction.

THEN

—AND—

NOW.

Twenty years ago a young man 1

Boston assured his life in the EQUITABLE for \$2,000.00, and paid the first year's premium, \$95.36. Every year since then he has paid a similar amount. To-day, after enjoying the protection of \$2,000.00 of assurance for twenty years, his policy has matured, and he has received \$3,083.34 in cash.

HAVE YOU ever made an investment which has turned out better? Can you find a safer or more profitable investment to-day?

Send your age and address to nearest agency and receive figures showing results of policy taken at your age twenty years ago.

R. W. WALLACE & CO.

GENERAL AGENTS,

Room 6, Second Floor, Holmes Block,
Lima, Ohio.

ANXIOUS FOR A CONTEST.

Maher Ready to Meet Fitzsimmons at
Any Time or Place.

DETROIT, Nov. 29.—John J. Quinn, Peter Maher's manager, says he is ready and anxious to contest Fitzsimmons' claims to the middleweight and heavy-weight championships. Replying last night to Manager Julian's statement that Fitzsimmons stands ready to defend both titles against all comers, Quinn said: "I will match Maher against Fitzsimmons at any place named next week, for any amount from \$5,000 upward, and will arrange that Maher fight Fitzsimmons at any time or place which Julian may set, either in private or not."

Winners.

At Lexington—Ida Wagner, Font D'Ore, Lucie Lewis, Mill Boy, Myrtle.
At New Orleans—Norman, Nicholas, Lightfoot, Buckwa, Proverb.
At Baltimore—Florrie, Little Tom, Lady Adams, Frazier, Shakespeare, Edipse.

The Weather.

For Ohio and Indiana—Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by showers this evening or night; southerly winds; warmer today; colder tomorrow.
For West Virginia—Fair during the day, with warmer southerly winds.

Football.

At Cleveland—Pennsylvania State College, 6; Adelbert, 0.
At Pittsburgh—Duquesne, 10; Pittsburg Athletic club, 6.
At Indianapolis—Light Artillery, 25; Butler College, 0.
At Chicago—Chicago Athletics, 4; Boston Athletics, 4.
At Lafayette, Ind.—Purdue, 6; Champaign, 2.
At Richmond—University of Virginia, 6; North Carolina, 0.
At Philadelphia—University of Pennsylvania, 4; Cornell, 2.
At Louisville—Louisville Athletics, 12; De Pauw University, 10.
At New York—Carleton Indian School, 16; Y. M. C. A., 4.
At San Francisco—Stanford, 6; University of California, 6.
At Boston—Boston University, 22; Boston College, 0.
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 12; Marietta, 6.
At Columbus—State University, 12; Kenyon, 10.
At Lancaster, O.—Athens University, 30; Lancaster, 0.
At Dayton, O.—Dayton, 0; Otterbein, 0.
At Charleston, W. Va.—Washington and Lee University, 8; West Virginia University, 20.
At Akron, O.—Bachtel College, 22; Massillon Athletics, 0.

ESSENCE OF THE NEWS.

Bulletin of Important Events From All
Over the Country.

One prisoner shot another to death in jail at St. Joseph, Mo.

The jail at St. Johns, N. F., is now almost free of murderers.

The South Carolina constitutional convention will adjourn since this Tuesday.

It is said the United States government will make a proposition to Canada to protect fur seals.

J. H. Kessler, merchant, of Hopkinsville, Ky., accused Joel C. Brasher, a clerk, with stealing 10 cents. Brasher has sued for \$10,000 damages.

The will of the late Alexander Dumas prohibits the publication or the performance of any posthumous works or plays which may be found in his manuscript.

John Sherman has written a letter in which he says he is willing to retire from the United States senate for a younger man, and thinks Governor McKinley should succeed him.

At Circleville, O., Harry Haddon, 14, shot and killed his father. After the old man was fatally shot his wife kicked him in the face and urged the doctor who was called to let him die.

At Point Pleasant, W. Va., William Bateman was sentenced to 18 years in the penitentiary for murdering his wife who interfered in behalf of her baby, which Bateman was about to kill.

Albert Robham of Louisville disappeared from home last February, and when a body was found in the canal it was promptly identified as Robham by his sister and buried by the family. This week a letter, posted at Los Angeles and written by Robham was received, saying he will be home soon.

IA

Constipation,
bloss, evacuation,
sleep, and promote
education.

I have recommended
this always continue to
daily produced benefits.

Dr. F. A. M. D.,
7th Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY.

OUR CHANCE.

to the Atlanta Ex-
-C. H. & D., on ac-
-Cincinnati Days.

low a visit to the great
certainly cannot com-
-a his race. On the
-will be in effect, from all
-on account of Ohio
-at the Fair, the phe-
-of one fare for the
-the most, plus show from
-and return with a
-days. This places the
-of almost everyone.
-Columbian Fair, the At-
-considered to be the
-comprehensive, a modern
-ever accomplished, and
-here travel is thereby
-very attractive. These
-the "New South"
-the Atlanta World's
-matter of State, public
-state or municipal date-
-onally days, as it is ear-
-days are marked by
-both in number and
-compare favorably with
-poates.

EDWARDS, G. P. A.,
Cincinnati, O.

Humbag

and Tar does not
miracles. It does
all cases of con-
stipation. But it does
more and relief in
of these diseases and
early stages. It is
trying by those
entertained with these
50c. Vorkamp, a
worth streets

Allowances.

men had been on a
and were on their
one noticed that his
arriving a bottle bal-
-ve you there, Billy?

e," was the reply,
"hasn't seen it" sea,
would take her a

e first, "while per-
-y didn't yer take a

e the answer; "what
-e when the tide be-
-roke th' bottle?"

's Colic Cure.

O. Jan. 5, 1894 -
-oline Co., Philadel-
-used the sample but
-Colic Cure with en-
-find that it does all
-for it. No praise
-for such a truly won-
-der and we cheerfully
-recommending a baby
-I remain sincerely
-M. King, 86 Scott
-and's Remedies for
-all druggists, 25c.

Monarchs.

dition of King Otto
-oming much worse,
-y health is better
-for several years.
-In Bavaria among
-at the present king
-the late king, be-
-a direct punishment
-their mother, Queen
-he changed her re-
-larly, who was a first
-German Emperor
-a daughter of Prince
-sala, became Roman
-or marriage to Prince
-of Bavaria.

o I suffered with a
-y was almost unable
-physician. Noticing
-ough Remedy adver-
-Paul Volk's Zeitung,
-e, and after taking it
-was entirely well. I
-bly recommend this
-one suffering with a
-L. 678 Selby Ave., St.
-Post Office, C. W.
-lic square.

re are selling Muslins,
-rants, Canton Flan-
-dotted goods at old
-prices advanced here.
-y, before the rise in
-a big reserve stock
-to draw from. We
-the best value pos-
-sible. Treat's, No.
-5-46

There are several holes in the Yellow-
stone park region which are locally re-
lated to be "bottomless." Geological
authorities say that they are "dry gay-
ers." Into one of them, known as
"Hell's Back Door," 10,000 feet of
the, with weight attached, has been
lowered, without striking bottom.—St.
Louis Republic.

The strangers who go up the railway
to Vesuvius, in spite of the long journey
(eight hours there and back) and the
high price (\$1), number about 10,000
early.

Life is to be fortified by many friend-
ships. To love and to be loved is the
highest happiness of existence.—Syd-
ney Smith.

General Miles Tells of the Sensations Pro-
duced by Gassiot's Wounds.

"You have been wounded several
times, general. How does it feel to be
shot?"

"That depends upon where the bullet
strikes you," replied General Miles. "If
it passes through the fleshy part of the
body without hitting the bone, it is a
half mile away before you realize that
you are shot. If it meets with resist-
ance, however, you get the full force of
the bullet, and it strikes you like a
sluge hammer. I was shot in the neck.
The bullet cut along the side of my
throat, under my ear and passed on. At
Chancellorsville a ball struck my waist
back plate, and then, deflecting, went in-
to the body. The blow paralyzed me. I
could not move for weeks from my
bed, and every one thought
I would die. I was taken home to Mas-
sachusetts, and after a few days I sur-
prised the doctors by moving my right
foot. They took this for a sign that the
ball was in the opposite side of the body
and probed for it, laying the bone of my
hip bare. They found the bone broken
and took out nine pieces, leaving one
which they failed to find. They found
the bullet several inches further down
than these pieces of broken bone.

"At another time I was wounded in
the shoulder by the half of a bullet. I
was holding my sword up to my shoul-
der when the bullet struck the edge of
the blade and was cut in two, one half
of the bullet flying on and the other go-
ing into my shoulder. At another time I
was wounded in the foot, the ball
striking a Mexican spur that I was
wearing and going off into my foot.
By the way, I think I have the spur."
Here the general opened a drawer in his
desk and pulled out a big Mexican spur,
which was broken on one side. The
break was caused by the bullet striking
the spur.—Bloomington (Ill.) Pantag-
raph.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Annihilation of the British Empire From
a French Point of View.

As a specimen of rabid writing in the
French press I give a passage from an
article I once read in Le Matin:

"The English empire in India is now
a spectacle of extortion, rapine, famine
and bankruptcy. All crumble into ruin
—towns, villages, reservoirs and public
works, temples and tombs; the railways
pass through deserted villages and di-
lapidated towns; the ordinary highways
are impracticable—it is impossible to
use a carriage 12 miles outside of Cal-
cutta. The English have made a purely
superficial conquest of these vast regions.
They do not live there; they are only
encamped; their children die there, and
with their gross bodies—all flesh and
blood—they cannot acclimatize them-
selves there. India is for them a place
of exile, a tropical Siberia, which they
escape from as soon as possible; they are
physically detested by the Hindus and
Muslims. The flame of this implacable
hatred poisons the lives of the con-
querors. The day when Russia blows
upon this castle of cards it must fall
immediately, and England of the British
channel will perish through India. Asia
will cease to be a sterile and withered
branch of humanity. Once escaped from
the vampires of London, she will revive
and awake to a new existence. The Rus-
sian conquest on the banks of the don-
ganges will be the signal for the down-
fall of the Anglo-Saxon power in both
hemispheres. Nothing will remain
standing in the parent country—aristoc-
racy and church, commerce and indus-
try will simultaneously disappear."

The writer, having thus annihilated
the British empire and distributed her
colonies "among the great powers,"
goes on to predict that "a new hour
will then have struck for the human
race," etc.—National Review.

Tellurium.

A mining paper states, as a practical
fact, that no one who has a blowpipe, alcohol
lamp and a few drops of cold sulphuric
acid can in a few minutes determine
whether tellurium is present in ores, all
that is necessary being to break off a
small piece of the ore, place it in a
porcelain dish previously warmed so as
to avoid breaking, apply the blowpipe
until the ore is at an oxidizing heat,
then put one or two drops of the sul-
phuric acid on the porcelain dish and
allow it to mix with the ore—the reaction
will immediately follow, if tellurium be
present, by beautiful carmine and pur-
ple colors. The metal fuses at about 500
degrees C., and is distilled at a very
high temperature. Its vapor is golden
yellow and has a very brilliant absorp-
tion spectrum, while the electrical con-
ductivity, like that of selenium, is large-
ly influenced by the temperature pre-
vailing to heat, increasing after exposure to
light, though not to the same extent as
does selenium. Tellurium burns, when
heated in the air, with a blue flame,
evolving white vapor of tellurium di-
oxide. It is insoluble in water and carbon
disulphide, but dissolves in cold fuming
sulphuric acid, imparting to the solu-
tion a most pleasing carmine color
which almost immediately passes into a
purple. The compact form is a silver
white, resplendent metal of markedly
crystalline structure.

"Dry Geyers" of Yellowstone Park.

There are several holes in the Yellow-
stone park region which are locally re-
lated to be "bottomless." Geological
authorities say that they are "dry gay-
ers." Into one of them, known as
"Hell's Back Door," 10,000 feet of
the, with weight attached, has been
lowered, without striking bottom.—St.
Louis Republic.

The strangers who go up the railway
to Vesuvius, in spite of the long journey
(eight hours there and back) and the
high price (\$1), number about 10,000
early.

Life is to be fortified by many friend-
ships. To love and to be loved is the
highest happiness of existence.—Syd-
ney Smith.

General Miles Tells of the Sensations Pro-
duced by Gassiot's Wounds.

"You have been wounded several
times, general. How does it feel to be
shot?"

"That depends upon where the bullet
strikes you," replied General Miles. "If
it passes through the fleshy part of the
body without hitting the bone, it is a
half mile away before you realize that
you are shot. If it meets with resist-
ance, however, you get the full force of
the bullet, and it strikes you like a
sluge hammer. I was shot in the neck.
The bullet cut along the side of my
throat, under my ear and passed on. At
Chancellorsville a ball struck my waist
back plate, and then, deflecting, went in-
to the body. The blow paralyzed me. I
could not move for weeks from my
bed, and every one thought
I would die. I was taken home to Mas-
sachusetts, and after a few days I sur-
prised the doctors by moving my right
foot. They took this for a sign that the
ball was in the opposite side of the body
and probed for it, laying the bone of my
hip bare. They found the bone broken
and took out nine pieces, leaving one
which they failed to find. They found
the bullet several inches further down
than these pieces of broken bone.

"At another time I was wounded in
the shoulder by the half of a bullet. I
was holding my sword up to my shoul-
der when the bullet struck the edge of
the blade and was cut in two, one half
of the bullet flying on and the other go-
ing into my shoulder. At another time I
was wounded in the foot, the ball
striking a Mexican spur that I was
wearing and going off into my foot.
By the way, I think I have the spur."

Here the general opened a drawer in his
desk and pulled out a big Mexican spur,
which was broken on one side. The
break was caused by the bullet striking
the spur.—Bloomington (Ill.) Pantag-
raph.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Annihilation of the British Empire From
a French Point of View.

As a specimen of rabid writing in the
French press I give a passage from an
article I once read in Le Matin:

"The English empire in India is now
a spectacle of extortion, rapine, famine
and bankruptcy. All crumble into ruin
—towns, villages, reservoirs and public
works, temples and tombs; the railways
pass through deserted villages and di-
lapidated towns; the ordinary highways
are impracticable—it is impossible to
use a carriage 12 miles outside of Cal-
cutta. The English have made a purely
superficial conquest of these vast regions.
They do not live there; they are only
encamped; their children die there, and
with their gross bodies—all flesh and
blood—they cannot acclimatize them-
selves there. India is for them a place
of exile, a tropical Siberia, which they
escape from as soon as possible; they are
physically detested by the Hindus and
Muslims. The flame of this implacable
hatred poisons the lives of the con-
querors. The day when Russia blows
upon this castle of cards it must fall
immediately, and England of the British
channel will perish through India. Asia
will cease to be a sterile and withered
branch of humanity. Once escaped from
the vampires of London, she will revive
and awake to a new existence. The Rus-
sian conquest on the banks of the don-
ganges will be the signal for the down-
fall of the Anglo-Saxon power in both
hemispheres. Nothing will remain
standing in the parent country—aristoc-
racy and church, commerce and indus-
try will simultaneously disappear."

The writer, having thus annihilated
the British empire and distributed her
colonies "among the great powers,"
goes on to predict that "a new hour
will then have struck for the human
race," etc.—National Review.

Tellurium.

A mining paper states, as a practical
fact, that no one who has a blowpipe, alcohol
lamp and a few drops of cold sulphuric
acid can in a few minutes determine
whether tellurium is present in ores, all
that is necessary being to break off a
small piece of the ore, place it in a
porcelain dish previously warmed so as
to avoid breaking, apply the blowpipe
until the ore is at an oxidizing heat,
then put one or two drops of the sul-
phuric acid on the porcelain dish and
allow it to mix with the ore—the reaction
will immediately follow, if tellurium be
present, by beautiful carmine and pur-
ple colors. The metal fuses at about 500
degrees C., and is distilled at a very
high temperature. Its vapor is golden
yellow and has a very brilliant absorp-
tion spectrum, while the electrical con-
ductivity, like that of selenium, is large-
ly influenced by the temperature pre-
vailing to heat, increasing after exposure to
light, though not to the same extent as
does selenium. Tellurium burns, when
heated in the air, with a blue flame,
evolving white vapor of tellurium di-
oxide. It is insoluble in water and carbon
disulphide, but dissolves in cold fuming
sulphuric acid, imparting to the solu-
tion a most pleasing carmine color
which almost immediately passes into a
purple. The compact form is a silver
white, resplendent metal of markedly
crystalline structure.

"Dry Geyers" of Yellowstone Park.

There are several holes in the Yellow-
stone park region which are locally re-
lated to be "bottomless." Geological
authorities say that they are "dry gay-
ers." Into one of them, known as
"Hell's Back Door," 10,000 feet of
the, with weight attached, has been
lowered, without striking bottom.—St.
Louis Republic.

The strangers who go up the railway
to Vesuvius, in spite of the long journey
(eight hours there and back) and the
high price (\$1), number about 10,000
early.

Life is to be fortified by many friend-
ships. To love and to be loved is the
highest happiness of existence.—Syd-
ney Smith.

General Miles Tells of the Sensations Pro-
duced by Gassiot's Wounds.

"You have been wounded several
times, general. How does it feel to be
shot?"

"That depends upon where the bullet
strikes you," replied General Miles. "If
it passes through the fleshy part of the
body without hitting the bone, it is a
half mile away before you realize that
you are shot. If it meets with resist-
ance, however, you get the full force of
the bullet, and it strikes you like a
sluge hammer. I was shot in the neck.
The bullet cut along the side of my
throat, under my ear and passed on. At
Chancellorsville a ball struck my waist
back plate, and then, deflecting, went in-
to the body. The blow paralyzed me. I
could not move for weeks from my
bed, and every one thought
I would die. I was taken home to Mas-
sachusetts, and after a few days I sur-
prised the doctors by moving my right
foot. They took this for a sign that the
ball was in the opposite side of the body
and probed for it, laying the bone of my
hip bare. They found the bone broken
and took out nine pieces, leaving one
which they failed to find. They found
the bullet several inches further down
than these pieces of broken bone.

"At another time I was wounded in
the shoulder by the half of a bullet. I
was holding my sword up to my shoul-
der when the bullet struck the edge of
the blade and was cut in two, one half
of the bullet flying on and the other go-
ing into my shoulder. At another time I
was wounded in the foot, the ball
striking a Mexican spur that I was
wearing and going off into my foot.
By the way, I think I have the spur."

Here the general opened a drawer in his
desk and pulled out a big Mexican spur,
which was broken on one side. The
break was caused by the bullet striking
the spur.—Bloomington (Ill.) Pantag-
raph.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Annihilation of the British Empire From
a French Point of View.

As a specimen of rabid writing in the
French press I give a passage from an
article I once read in Le Matin:

"The English empire in India is now
a spectacle of extortion, rapine, famine
and bankruptcy. All crumble into ruin
—towns, villages, reservoirs and public
works, temples and tombs; the railways
pass through deserted villages and di-
lapidated towns; the ordinary highways
are impracticable—it is impossible to
use a carriage 12 miles outside of Cal-
cutta. The English have made a purely
superficial conquest of these vast regions.
They do not live there; they are only
encamped; their children die there, and
with their gross bodies—all flesh and
blood—they cannot acclimatize them-
selves there. India is for them a place
of exile, a tropical Siberia, which they
escape from as soon as possible; they are
physically detested by the Hindus and
Muslims. The flame of this implacable
hatred poisons the lives of the con-
querors. The day when Russia blows
upon this castle of cards it must fall
immediately, and England of the British
channel will perish through India. Asia
will cease to be a sterile and withered
branch of humanity. Once escaped from
the vampires of London, she will revive
and awake to a new existence. The Rus-
sian conquest on the banks of the don-
ganges will be the signal for the down-
fall of the Anglo-Saxon power in both
hemispheres. Nothing will remain
standing in the parent country—aristoc-
racy and church, commerce and indus-
try will simultaneously disappear."

The writer, having thus annihilated
the British empire and distributed her
colonies "among the great powers,"
goes on to predict that "a new hour
will then have struck for the human
race," etc.—National Review.

Tellurium.

A mining paper states, as a practical
fact, that no one who has a blowpipe, alcohol
lamp and a few drops of cold sulphuric
acid can in a few minutes determine
whether tellurium is present in ores, all
that is necessary being to break off a
small piece of the ore, place it in a
porcelain dish previously warmed so as
to avoid breaking, apply the blowpipe
until the ore is at an oxidizing heat,
then put one or two drops of the sul-
phuric acid on the porcelain dish and
allow it to mix with the ore—the reaction
will immediately follow, if tellurium be
present, by beautiful carmine and pur-
ple colors. The metal fuses at about 500
degrees C., and is distilled at a very
high temperature. Its vapor is golden
yellow and has a very brilliant absorp-
tion spectrum, while the electrical con-
ductivity, like that of selenium, is large-
ly influenced by the temperature pre-
vailing to heat, increasing after exposure to
light, though not to the same extent as
does selenium. Tellurium burns, when
heated in the air, with a blue flame,
evolving white vapor of tellurium di-
oxide. It is insoluble in water and carbon
disulphide, but dissolves in cold fuming
sulphuric acid, imparting to the solu-
tion a most pleasing carmine color
which almost immediately passes into a
purple. The compact form is a silver
white, resplendent metal of markedly
crystalline structure.

"Dry Geyers" of Yellowstone Park.

There are several holes in the Yellow-
stone park region which are locally re-
lated to be "bottomless." Geological
authorities say that they are "dry gay-
ers." Into one of them, known as
"Hell's Back Door," 10,000 feet of
the, with weight attached, has been
lowered, without striking bottom.—St.
Louis Republic.

The strangers who go up the railway
to Vesuvius, in spite of the long journey
(eight hours there and back) and the
high price (\$1), number about 10,000
early.

Life is to be fortified by many friend-
ships. To love and to be loved is the
highest happiness of existence.—Syd-
ney Smith.

General Miles Tells of the Sensations Pro-
duced by Gassiot's Wounds.

"You have been wounded several
times, general. How does it feel to be
shot?"

"That depends upon where the bullet
strikes you," replied General Miles. "If
it passes through the fleshy part of the
body without hitting the bone, it is a
half mile away before you realize that
you are shot. If it meets with resist-
ance, however, you get the full force of
the bullet, and it strikes you like a
sluge hammer. I was shot in the neck.
The bullet cut along the side of my
throat, under my ear and passed on. At
Chancellorsville a ball struck my waist
back plate, and then, deflecting, went in-
to the body. The blow paralyzed me. I
could not move for weeks from my
bed, and every one thought
I would die. I was taken home to Mas-
sachusetts, and after a few days I sur-
prised the doctors by moving my right
foot. They took this for a sign that the
ball was in the opposite side of the body
and probed for it, laying the bone of my
hip bare. They found the bone broken
and took out nine pieces, leaving one
which they failed to find. They found
the bullet several inches further down
than these pieces of broken bone.

"At another time I was wounded in
the shoulder by the half of a bullet. I
was holding my sword up to my shoul-
der when the bullet struck the edge of
the blade and was cut in two, one half
of the bullet flying on and the other go-
ing into my shoulder. At another time I
was wounded in the foot, the ball
striking a Mexican spur that I was
wearing and going off into my foot.
By the way, I think I have the spur."

Here the general opened a drawer in his
desk and pulled out a big Mexican spur,
which was broken on one side. The
break was caused by the bullet striking
the spur.—Bloomington (Ill.) Pantag-
raph.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Annihilation of the British Empire From
a French Point of View.

As a specimen of rabid writing in the
French press I give a passage from an
article I once read in Le Matin:

"The English empire in India is now
a spectacle of extortion, rapine, famine
and bankruptcy. All crumble into ruin
—towns, villages, reservoirs and public
works, temples and tombs; the railways
pass through deserted villages and di-
lapidated towns; the ordinary highways
are impracticable—it is impossible to
use a carriage 12 miles outside of Cal-
cutta. The English have made a purely
superficial conquest of these vast regions.
They do not live there; they are only
encamped; their children die there, and
with their gross bodies—all flesh and
blood—they cannot acclimatize them-
selves there. India is for them a place
of exile, a tropical Siberia, which they
escape from as soon as possible; they are
physically detested by the Hindus and
Muslims. The flame of this implacable
hatred poisons the lives of the con-
querors. The day when Russia blows
upon this castle of cards it must fall
immediately, and England of the British
channel will perish through India. Asia
will cease to be a sterile and withered
branch of humanity. Once escaped from
the vampires of London, she will revive
and awake to a new existence. The Rus-
sian conquest on the banks of the don-
ganges will be the signal for the down-
fall of the Anglo-Saxon power in both
hemispheres. Nothing will remain
standing in the parent country—aristoc-
racy and church, commerce and indus-
try will simultaneously disappear."

The writer, having thus annihilated
the British empire and distributed her
colonies "among the great powers,"
goes on to predict that "a new hour
will then have struck for the human
race," etc.—National Review.

Tellurium.

A mining paper states, as a practical
fact, that no one who has a blowpipe, alcohol
lamp and a few drops of cold sulphuric
acid can in a few minutes determine
whether tellurium is present in ores, all
that is necessary being to break off a
small piece of the ore, place it in a
porcelain dish previously warmed so as
to avoid breaking, apply the blowpipe
until the ore is at an oxidizing heat,
then put one or two drops of the sul-
phuric acid on the porcelain dish and
allow it to mix with the ore—the reaction
will immediately follow, if tellurium be
present, by beautiful carmine and pur-
ple colors. The metal fuses at about 500
degrees C., and is distilled at a very
high temperature. Its vapor is golden
yellow and has a very brilliant absorp-
tion spectrum, while the electrical con-
ductivity, like that of selenium, is large-
ly influenced by the temperature pre-
vailing to heat, increasing after exposure to
light, though not to the same extent as
does selenium. Tellurium burns, when
heated in the air, with a blue flame,
evolving white vapor of tellurium di-
oxide. It is insoluble in water and carbon
disulphide, but dissolves in cold fuming
sulphuric acid, imparting to the solu-
tion a most pleasing carmine color
which almost immediately passes into a
purple. The compact form is a silver
white, resplendent metal of markedly
crystalline structure.

"Dry Geyers" of Yellowstone Park.

There are several holes in the Yellow-
stone park region which are locally re-
lated to be "bottomless." Geological
authorities say that they are "dry gay-
ers." Into one of them, known as
"Hell's Back Door," 10,000 feet of
the, with weight attached, has been
lowered, without striking bottom.—St.
Louis Republic.

The strangers who go up the railway
to Vesuvius, in spite of the long journey
(eight hours there and back) and the
high price (\$1), number about 10,000
early.

Life is to be fortified by many friend-
ships. To love and to be loved is the
highest happiness of existence.—Syd-
ney Smith.

General Miles Tells of the Sensations Pro-
duced by Gassiot's Wounds.

"You have been wounded several
times, general. How does it feel to be
shot?"

"That depends upon where the bullet
strikes you," replied General Miles. "If
it passes through the fleshy part of the
body without hitting the bone, it is a
half mile away before you realize that
you are shot. If it meets with resist-
ance, however, you get the full force of
the bullet, and it strikes you like a
sluge hammer. I was shot in the neck.
The bullet cut along the side of my
throat, under my ear and passed on. At
Chancellorsville a ball struck my waist
back plate, and then, deflecting, went in-
to the body. The blow paralyzed me. I
could not move for weeks from my
bed, and every one thought
I would die. I was taken home to Mas-
sachusetts, and after a few days I sur-
prised the doctors by moving my right
foot. They took this for a sign that the
ball was in the opposite side of the body
and probed for it, laying the bone of my
hip bare. They found the bone broken
and took out nine pieces, leaving one
which they failed to find. They found
the bullet several inches further down
than these pieces of broken bone.

"At another time I was wounded in
the shoulder by the half of a bullet. I
was holding my sword up to my shoul-
der when the bullet struck the edge of
the blade and was cut in two, one half
of the bullet flying on and the other go-
ing into my shoulder. At another time I
was wounded in the foot, the ball
striking a Mexican spur that I was
wearing and going off into my foot.
By the way, I think I have the spur."

Here the general opened a drawer in his
desk and pulled out a big Mexican spur,
which was broken on one side. The
break was caused by the bullet striking
the spur.—Bloomington (Ill.) Pantag-
raph.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Annihilation of the British Empire From
a French Point of View.

As a specimen of rabid writing in the
French press I give a passage from an
article I once read in Le Matin:

"The English empire in India is now
a spectacle of extortion, rapine, famine
and bankruptcy. All crumble into ruin
—towns, villages, reservoirs and public
works, temples and tombs; the railways
pass through deserted villages and di-
lapidated towns; the ordinary highways
are impracticable—it is impossible to
use a carriage 12 miles outside of Cal-
cutta. The English have made a purely
superficial conquest of these vast regions.
They do not live there; they are only
encamped; their children die there, and
with their gross bodies—all flesh and
blood—they cannot acclimatize them-
selves there. India is for them a place
of exile, a tropical Siberia, which they
escape from as soon as possible; they are
physically detested by the Hindus and
Muslims. The flame of this implacable
hatred poisons the lives of the con-
querors. The day when Russia blows
upon this castle of cards it must fall
immediately, and England of the British
channel will perish through India. Asia
will cease to be a sterile and withered
branch of humanity. Once escaped from
the vampires of London, she will revive
and awake to a new existence. The Rus-
sian conquest on the banks of the don-
ganges will be the signal for the down-
fall of the Anglo-Saxon power in both
hemispheres. Nothing will remain
standing in the parent country—aristoc-
racy and church, commerce and indus-
try will simultaneously disappear."

The writer, having thus annihilated
the British empire and distributed her
colonies "among the great powers,"
goes on to predict that "a new hour
will then have struck for the human
race," etc.—National Review.

Tellurium.

A mining paper states, as a practical
fact, that no one who has a blowpipe, alcohol
lamp and a few drops of cold sulphuric
acid can in a few minutes determine
whether tellurium is present in ores, all
that is necessary being to break off a
small piece of the ore, place it in a
porcelain dish previously warmed so as
to avoid breaking, apply the blowpipe
until the ore is at an oxidizing heat,
then put one or two drops of the sul-
phuric acid on the porcelain dish and
allow it to mix with the ore—the reaction
will immediately follow, if tellurium be
present, by beautiful carmine and pur-
ple colors. The metal fuses at about 500
degrees C., and is distilled at a very
high temperature. Its vapor is golden
yellow and has a very brilliant absorp-
tion spectrum, while the electrical con-
ductivity, like that of selenium, is large-
ly influenced by the temperature pre-
vailing to heat, increasing after exposure to
light, though not to the same extent as
does selenium. Tellurium burns, when
heated in the air, with a blue flame,
evolving white vapor of tellurium di-
oxide. It is insoluble in water and carbon
disulphide, but dissolves in cold fuming
sulphuric acid, imparting to the solu-
tion a most pleasing carmine color
which almost immediately passes into a
purple. The compact form is a silver
white, resplendent metal of markedly
crystalline structure.

"Dry Geyers" of Yellowstone Park.

There are several holes in the Yellow-
stone park region which are locally re-
lated to be "bottomless." Geological
authorities say that they are "dry gay-
ers." Into one of them, known as
"Hell's Back Door," 10,000 feet of
the, with weight attached, has been
lowered, without striking bottom.—St.
Louis Republic.

The strangers who go up the railway
to Vesuvius, in spite of the long journey
(eight hours there and back) and the
high price (\$1), number about 10,000
early.

Life is to be fortified by many friend-
ships. To love and to be loved is the
highest happiness of existence.—Syd-
ney Smith.

General Miles Tells of the Sensations Pro-
duced by Gassiot's Wounds.

</

Pure Blood

In the great requisite for good health, because the blood is the vital fluid which carries nourishment and support to all the organs of the body, make your blood pure now by the use of the great blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will overcome that tired feeling, give you an appetite, and sweet, refreshing sleep. The accompanying portrait is that of Prof. Edwin F. Norton, professor of French and German at Olivet College, Michigan. He writes: "It gives me pleasure to say that we have always found Hood's Sarsaparilla of great value and assistance in restoring vigor, appetite, etc., whenever we have used it."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

In the only True Blood Purifier prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills

Cure habitual constipation. Price 25 cents.

A Remarkable Woman.

The dowager Lady Stanley of Alderley, whose death took place not long since, was a remarkable woman. Her great age of 87 was no hindrance to her extraordinary intellectual and physical activity. She was born before the jubilee of George III, was presented at court to George IV, was familiar with the widow of the young pretender, and was present both at the coronation and at the funeral of her majesty Queen Victoria. More than half a century ago Lady Stanley was one of the original promoters of the Queen's college and one of the members of its first council. She assisted Miss Emily Davies, to whom the foundation of Girton college was mainly owing.

During her whole life she has been working for the education of women, never endeavoring to monopolize the credit, and all this good work was accomplished while taking a due interest in her children, even to the second and third generation. Lady Stanley had 12 children, 7 of whom are now living. Recently she regretted she was not ten years younger, to explore some of the newly investigated regions of central Asia, and it is related that on one of her last visits to the premier, Mr. Gladstone, when he endeavored to turn the conversation from politics by alluding to a recent novel, she said: "Do not let us talk of novels. Leave them for your old age as I do." A singular remark for a lady of 87, addressing a statesman of 85.—*Woman's Journal*.

Rheumatism Runs Riot

When there is lactic acid in the blood, liniments and lotions will be of no permanent benefit. A cure can be accomplished only by neutralizing this acid and for this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine because Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and effectively, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

A Cruel, Cruel Thrust.

The subdued light in the room made even his polka dot tie a thing of beauty.

For fully three minutes they had sat amid a silence which it seemed cruel to break.

Then he stirred uneasily. "Don't you think?"

Again he stirred uneasily. "Don't you think, Miss Lulu, that it is a great mistake for a man like me to travel through this life alone?"

She regarded him fixedly for a moment. "Won't you?"

The words came slowly and with firm enunciation. "Won't your mother chaperone you?"

To this day she is uncertain whether it was sixteen or seventeen seconds that elapsed before he took his hat and his departure simultaneously.—*New York World*.

The wife of Mr. Leonard Wells, of East Bridgewater, Mass., had been suffering from neuralgia for two days, not being able to sleep or hardly keep still, when Mr. Holden, the merchant there, sent her a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and asked that she give it a thorough trial. On meeting Mr. Wells the next day he was told that she was all right, the pain had left her within two hours, and that the bottle of Pain Balm was worth \$5.00 if it could not be had for less. For sale at 50 cents per bottle at Melville Bros., next to p. o., and O. W. Reister, 58 public square.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

How to Prevent a Cold.

After an exposure, or when you feel a cold coming on, take a dose of Foley's Honey and Tar. It never fails. 50c. Vorkamp, n e cor Main and North streets.

Gold Watches Free With Royal Soap.

LIFE OF THE HEALER

FRANCIS SCHLATTER AS HIS LONG ISLAND NEIGHBORS SAW HIM.

Fireman on a Fishing Steamer and Skilled Shoemaker—Used to Starve—A Little Queer—Handkerchiefs Sent His Old Friends Haven't Worked Cures.

Francis Schlatter, the healer, is well known in Jamestown, L. I. The residents now talk of little else save their townsman. They say he is rather a good fellow, but a little queer, and seem amused at the story of the shoemaker's cures. The village is much excited over the Denver healer.

At Jamestown some interesting facts were learned by a reporter who visited the village. Whatever may be true of the cures of the healer in the west, his prescriptions do not work on his Jamestown friends, who have communicated with Schlatter in Denver. The reporter interviewed a number of people, and on the promise of their names being withheld said how they had received handkerchiefs and other articles from Schlatter with directions how to become new in health and body. The good folks tried his cures with all the faith imaginable, but their ailments did not disappear.

Some of Schlatter's friends say he is "off," while many residents say he never was quite right in his head. He never showed any particular preference as regards religious faith. He was brought up a Catholic, so he told his friends. He had been known to walk to the Catholic church at Riverhead, a distance of six miles. He occasionally went to the village churches, Congregational and Methodist, but Schlatter was not a regular churchgoer. He went to Jamestown in 1890 with William Ryan, elder son of Thomas Ryan. Ryan was an engineer and Schlatter had been employed as his fireman on a fishing steamer. Schlatter boarded with the Ryan family. He went fishing for two seasons. Then he tired of the work and settled himself at his trade. He hired half of the house of Anni Sally Corvins and began making shoes. He kept house for himself then. He was well up in his trade, and acted as finisher of fine hand-made shoes, the parts of which were sent him from New York. Everybody agrees that Schlatter was the finest shoemaker they ever saw, and he made good wages.

Schlatter while at Jamestown is described as a tall, robust fellow of dark complexion. He did not wear whiskers, but had a becoming black mustache. He was apparently between 35 and 40 years of age. He went to Long Island from New York city, and little of his family record is known.

Daniel A. Young, justice of the peace at South Jamestown, says Schlatter was a trifle insane, but always firm in his convictions. Mr. Young says that Schlatter was always a great Republican until 1893, when he suddenly changed and became a Socialist. He believed that the Socialist Labor party would win that year. During the latter part of his stay Schlatter told his friends of his strange dreams, when beautiful images appeared before his eyes.

Schlatter, when he went to Jamestown, had some money. His hobby for a long time was silver mines and the west, where he said he intended to make his future home. At the Ryan homestead they spoke well of the healer. He was a great student. Every night until a late hour the light in his room was burning and Schlatter sat there studying something.

Schlatter boarded for a year with Mrs. S. Bartlett. Mrs. Bartlett says he was an excellent boarder. Her son Dennis says he seldom if ever went out of the house of an evening. He noticed nothing strange about Schlatter, he said.

Schlatter invested his money in speculating in a western silver mine company. He went away from Jamestown in 1893 to take charge of his mining stock and to make his fortune, as he said. These hopes were blasted when Schlatter reached New Mexico, and the Jamestown people believe that it was this great disappointment that affected his mind and made him the figure he is today.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

An Up to Date Woman.

A young woman who is making a big success of farming on a large and varied scale is one of the principal exhibitors in the agricultural sections at the Atlanta exposition. She is Miss Annie Dennis of Talbotton, Ga., and is about 25 years old. She has a fine estate of about a thousand acres, on which she has a stock farm, a dairy, an extensive pigery, a vineyard, and a cannery and preserving establishment. She personally directs the work on the estate, and has made a notable success in every branch. She began farming seven years ago, and since then has taken more than a hundred prizes at fairs with various products of her farm. She ascribes her success to a long course of study in agricultural problems and to the utilization of every proved scientific method in her farming operations.

Too Strong a Diet.

Parents and caretakers of young children should be warned by the example of little Marguerite Freeman of New York, N. Y., to not feed them safety pins. This little miss suffered for five weeks under the suspicion of diphtheria, until the surgical operation of tracheotomy relieved her throat of a full grown safety pin that had been held in place—rather in the wrong place—by its spring.—*New York Telegram*.

Secretary Carlisle's Only Ambition.

Secretary Carlisle, unless he has changed his opinion quite recently, would not take a place on the supreme bench. He has frequently said that he would not think of going on the supreme bench. The only ambition the secretary of the treasury has is to once again become a private citizen and resume the practice of the law.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

The Temperatures Under the Mountains

Beneath the peninsula of lower Michigan there are mines and shafts of mineral water lying in basin form and very rich in salt, bromides, etc., and of great medical and commercial value. They have been reached by numerous wells, which run down to about 2,000 feet near the center of the basin, as at Alma and Bay City. The water comes up from the bottom of these wells hot (over 90 degrees), showing a decidedly more rapid increase in temperature than in the copper mines. But the famous Constock lode, where fabulous wealth lured the miners on, showed perhaps the most rapid increase in temperature that man has ever dared to face. It was, however, doubtless due to the action of hot water rising from still greater depths—probably the same waters that deposited the silver ores—still at work.

In the mines of this region the miners, naked as savages, reeking with perspiration, drinking pitiful after painful of ice water (20 tons of ice, or, in another case, 95 pounds per man, were used each day), could labor but ten minutes at the drift (in imminent danger of being scalded by striking a stream of hot water) before being overcome by the heat and returning to a cooler place. Fainting, delirium, oven death, have been the effect of the reaction on coming to the surface. Verily, the Cuban proverb that a Yankee would be found to go after a sack of coffee though it were at the gates of hell was not far from the literal truth. However the rate of increase of temperature may vary, all indications thus agree that less than ten miles below us a red heat is attained, and within 20 a white heat. Think of it! Ten miles below us it is red hot. Ten miles above us we have the pitiless cold, far below zero, of interplanetary space. To what a narrow zone of delicately balanced temperature is life confined!—*Popular Science Monthly*.

Wild Traits In These Animals.

Dogs are rarely dangerous to domestic sheep. The determined hostility shown to them at such times is a relic of the old, wild instinct, when the horned flock on the mountain side defended their young against jackals, dhokas and wolves. An angry ewe will stamp her foot when a dog comes within sight. This is probably a relic of an ancient method of signaling the approach of a foe. But it is also a threat, for many animals akin to the sheep use their sharp hoofs with terrible effect. Deer will destroy snakes by jumping on them and ripping them to ribbons with outward strokes of their hoofs. Nearly all antelopes use this method of attack, and hunters have been killed by the hoofs of nyghans, the great Himalaya antelope.

A wild sheep in his native country is no trifling antagonist. The horns of the Ovis poli and argali are enormous and must be seen to be appreciated. Sir Joseph Hooker, the great botanist, says that in Tibet foxes have been known to make kennels in the hollow horns of the argali. This sounds rather a "tall" statement, and I confess I should much like to find one of these hermit crab-like foxes at home.

Some Indian tame sheep are desperate fellows to fight and are exhibited by native potentates matched against bulls and other animals. Phil Robinson tells a story of a ram that was sent to the Calcutta Zoological gardens, and since he was of no value as a curiosity the keepers thought that he would make a nice tidbit for a tiger. The sheep, however, being of a pugnacious disposition, "went for" the tiger as soon as he was put into the cage. The traveler goes on to tell that after a sharp tussle, the sheep killed the tiger.—*North American Review*.

A Story of the Turf.

"What was the time that you ran that mile in when you win do race?" said one jockey to another.

"Foh hours, lebben minutes an sixteen seconds."

"Go 'long, man; what you talkin' 'bout?"

"I 'ze talkin' 'bout do troof. Yoh see, dah was three horses in do race, an eb'ry owner was skeered ter win, 'case he didn't like do odds an wanted ter save up 'is chances foh anndah spin. So in do home stretch eb'ry boy had hisse'f back an pulled do lines, an kep' on a pullin tell do bosses stopped, 'case no one wouldn't go 'long ahead. An dah we stood, 'case eb'ry one er, us was boun not ter be a winner. I sot an sot, an de fids 'ting I know I done got sleepy. An do boss jeks patcherly walked in 'fore I knowed it. I nebber will b'liebe but what one er dem yuther boys done got me mesmerized."—*Washington Star*.

Frederick William.

Frederick William, the father of Frederick the Great, was slightly deaf and generally conversed in a yell. Although professing to be pious, he often lapsed into profanity in conversation and commonly ended an argument by cursing his opponent.

DUCHESS TO CRIPPLE

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH TOLD HIS FIANCEE A PITIFUL STORY.

It was at dinner with Mrs. Alva and Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt—then the Light of Glimpse Shone in the Wretched Home.

There is a little girl in New York to whom the sound of the words "Marlborough-Vanderbilt" is the sweetest music, and as she hears it tears of gratitude creep down her cheek.

She is a cripple, and the dark, poorly furnished room that she calls home is in the eighteen hundreds of Third avenue.

For years she has been bedridden, but although a hopeless cripple she supports an aged invalid mother.

The earnings that kept the wolf from the door were from the daughter's handiwork in postage stamps. She makes plaques that are facsimile duplicates of postage stamps. Her work is so deft that the plaques find a ready market in the art centers and the homes of the wealthy. Naturally the child's greatest difficulty is in getting unconventional or unique postage stamps. These are to be had only from foreign countries.

When the little plaque-maker learned that wedding presents were being received by the Duke of Marlborough for his bride, and that they were being returned to their donors, her heart sank, for among the few who have interested themselves in her behalf is a clerk at the Plaza hotel, where the duke was staying, and through him she hoped to get the foreign stamps from the duke's mail matter.

This disappointment was shared by the clerk, but when the beautiful bridal banquet from the tenants of Blenheim castle arrived the clerk saw his opportunity and forthwith wrote a note to the Duke of Marlborough telling him of the hopes of the little cripple. Immediately there came a reply from the duke, saying that he had requested his secretary, Mr. Morris, to see that the postage stamps which had brought the flowers were turned over to the little plaque-maker.

But what made the little cripple's heart leap was a little piece of paper which bore the inscription "Marlborough," and which was equivalent to the duke's American banker's for more than a dozen plaques, even at the top-most prices.

That evening when the duke dined with the mother of the young woman who is now his duchess he told of the little cripple. The fair Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt and the dainty Consuelo were touched. They sent their agents to find the girl. They found her condition even more pitiable than the duke had described.

It was early on the next morning that a great box of cut flowers arrived at the dingy room where the crippled girl lived with her invalid mother. In it a note read:

"These few roses are from the bridal table of the Duchess of Marlborough, and they are sent with the love and sincerity of the mother of the bride at the bride's request."

With it was a check so large that the little plaque-maker will not have to work for many months.—*New York Recorder*.

THRIFTY JOHN SHERMAN.

His Successful Advertising of His Forthcoming Book.

Throughout the preparation of his recent political history and its presentation to the public, Senator John Sherman of Ohio has been guided by that very fine sense of thrift which has made him a very wealthy man and which has kept him successfully in public life for a great many years. Probably there was never a forthcoming publication as successfully advertised as this book was, and its advertisement was left entirely in the hands of public men throughout the country.

Permitting the publication of advance sheets which would be likely to stir up controversy, a controversy followed and such public interest was created in the book that its sale, now going on by subscription, is going to be very large. Agents are canvassing Washington and are placing a great many copies.

These agents have made known another shrewd scheme by which \$25,000 will be obtained. The price of the cheapest set is \$7. Various styles of bindings carry the price of ordinary bindings up to \$12. There is to be a special edition of 1,000 volumes of the finest binding, which will contain autographic signatures of the distinguished author, and for which his admirers are expected to pay \$25 per set. As the agents claim there will be no difficulty in disposing of 1,000 sets, it seems that \$25,000 is thus secure aside from what other sales the book may have.—*St. Louis Republic*.

A War Relic To Be Sold.

An interesting relic of the civil war will soon be sold at auction. It is an old six pounder smoothbore fieldpiece, built at Chicopee, Mass., in 1861. It was part of the battery of a Massachusetts battery, and was captured at Chickamauga by the Confederates. It was recaptured in 1864 by General Sherman at the fall of Atlanta. Later he placed it on board the dispatch boat Jasmine, which was renamed the Chandler in 1865. The Chandler has since then been used at this port as a boarding boat by customs officers.

The gun has been found to be in the way on the boat, and its sale has been ordered.—*New York Times*.

His Deathless Fame.

The Lincoln monument at Springfield, Ill., may be crumbling into ruin after only a quarter of a century, but the fame of the martyr president only grows greater as the years roll on. It is built of more enduring stuff than granite or bronze.—*Post & Observer*.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria has well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ACHES, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the thoughtful families who do not keep Castoria article ready reach." CARLOS MARTIN, D. D., New York City.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced the best results." EDWIN F. PARKER, M. D., 1026 Street and 7th Ave., New York.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

PESSIMISTIC LABOUCHERE.

He Thinks the Principle of Perversity Governs All Departments of Life.

It has been observed from time immemorial that a curious perversity of climate—so we have been accustomed to consider it—generally provides one sort of weather to match a precisely opposite sort of clothing. Thus a walking stick will generally attract rain and an umbrella will produce sunshine.

Indeed the principle of perversity governs every department of life. Should sunshine be necessary it will be wet. Documents of no importance are never mislaid. We invariably meet the people whom we are anxious to avoid and miss those we especially wish to meet. A woman generally loses her heart to the wrong man; a man generally marries the wrong woman. Every one will be able to add to these examples almost indefinitely from personal experience.

There are no accidents whatever in life. Modern science has established that every incident is governed by an invariable law. Careful observation and the study of statistics prove beyond the possibility of doubt that clothes do very materially influence weather, a discovery which should be invaluable not only to the farmer, but to every member of the community.

Recent science, moreover, has erroneously adopted the theory of the survival of the fittest. The primal law which governs every circumstance of life is the survival of the unfittest. For instance, if a man is to inherit a fortune from a relative, the latter will survive to extreme old age. In literature and in art the man of talent fails; the charlatan attains fame. In finance and in commerce the swindler makes a fortune and becomes fashionable, the honest man is driven into bankruptcy. An enemy is sure to flourish. The pattern Sunday school boy's cut off in his youth; the truant grows to manhood, marries happily and dies respected and regretted by all. The worthy youth never marries the woman he loves; she marries his utterly worthless rival.—*London Truth*.

IMPRESSIVE GLITTER.

The Metallic Splendor of the Diplomatic Corps on New Year's Morning.

Washington's most picturesque feature, the diplomatic corps, never gets into action until the reception at the White House on New Year's day, although the individual members will be seen out in society for a month or more before the recognized social season. At the New Year's reception, however, the diplomats come out strong, and the procession of the members of the foreign legations and embassies from the White House to the home or hotel of the secretary of state, where the diplomatic breakfast is served, is one of the gala sights of the year. Many of the population of Washington stay up all night in order to get a place on the White House fence where they may see the procession pass as soon as it has been received and properly attended to by the president.

After this reception the entire organization lines up and puts out on foot for the home of the secretary of state. As they pass from the White House grounds in their glittering raiment they are the showiest things in Washington and worth coming miles to see. The lowest attache in the crowd will give cards and spades to the most showily dressed drum major in the country and will win out with ease. They have gold lace and bullion strings all over them, while the negroes, plumage, epaulettes, cords, tassels and ribbons of any one legation would stock a millinery store. Such is the effect of this aggregation of beauty and valor on the great American crowd gathered without the gates that every man in it utters at some time while the procession is passing, with contemptuous emphasis, the remark which occurs oftener to the narrative of the adventures of Chimie Fadden.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

Cataract can be successfully treated only by purifying the blood, and the one true blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Danger of Belts.

Doctors say that they fear the general wearing of belts of late has caused not a little overhauling. There seems some ground for this apprehension. One can so easily pull up a belt a little and the result makes all the difference between an absurdly large waist and one that looks trim and becomingly curved. Women who have never thought of tight lacing are indeed to try it for the first time when they wear a silk belt with a gown. The only other refuge for stout is a waist line defined at all.

DOMESTICS.

We are selling M Prints, Canton and all Cotton goods at prices. No goods advanced. We bought early, before the cotton, and have a big reserve in our basement to draw from always give you the best value for your money. Treat's 209 n. Main st.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE.

Lowest of Rates to the Atlanta Exposition, via the C. H. & D., on account of Ohio and Cincinnati Dec. 4 and 5.

Those having in view a visit to the Atlanta Exposition, certainly can not plan of their rates as a line. The C. H. & D. Ohio points, on account of and Cincinnati day at the Fair, the unusually low rate of one fare to round trip to Cincinnati, plus \$1.00 Cincinnati to Atlanta and return a ticket limit of ten days. This place trip within the means of almost every one. Accepting only the Columbus Fair, it is the most complete and most comprehensive international exhibit ever accomplished. The season of the C. H. & D. travel is this year made doubly attractive by who purpose viewing the "New So" wonderful portrayal of the Atlanta Fair, can it, as a matter of fact, be more more appropriate or more complete than Ohio at Cincinnati days, as it is easily desired that these days be marked on the calendar, both in number character, that will compare favorably with other Northern State dates. For particular information as to facts or fares, rates, through schedules, a service call on or address any C. H. & D. Agent, or D. G. EDWARDS, G. P. Cincinnati.

No Humbug

Foley's Honey and Tar does claim to perform miracles. It not claim to cure all cases of consumption or asthma. But it claim to give comfort and relief advanced stages of these diseases to usually cure early stages, certainly worth trying by afflicted or threatened with dread diseases. 50c. Vorkamp e cor Main and North streets.

Making Allowances.

Two Yorkshiremen had been trip to Blackpool, and were on way home, when one noticed the companion was carrying a bottle filled with sea water.

"Why, what have you there," he asked.

"Well, you see," was the answer, "my old woman hasn't seen it so I thought I would take it home."

"But," said the first, "while were doing it, why didn't you take a full bottle?"

"Not me," was the answer; "should I have done when the tide was arising and broke the bottle?"

Dr. Hand's Colic Cure.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 5, 18 The Hand Medicine Co., Philadelphia.—We have used the sample of Dr. Hand's Colic Cure with great success and find that it does that is claimed for it. No person can be too great for such a truly useful remedy, and we cheerfully commend it to anyone having a child with the colic. I remain sincerely, Ferdinand M. King, 88 street." Dr. Hand's Remedies Children sold by all druggists, 2

Crazy Monarchs.

The mental condition of King of Bavaria is becoming much talked of. His bodily health is not so good as it has been for several years. There is a belief in Bavaria that the peasantry that the present king came insane as a direct punishment from heaven to their mother, (Marie, because she changed her religion. Queen Marie, who was a cousin of the German Emperor Wilhelm I, and a daughter of I Wilhelm, of Prussia, became a Catholic after her marriage to I Maximilian II, of Bavaria.

Six weeks ago I suffered very severe cold; was almost unable to speak. My friends all advised to consult a physician. No Chamberlain's Cough Remedy used in the St. Paul Volks Zeit prepared a bottle, and after taking a short while was entirely well. Now most heartily recommend remedy to any one suffering with cold. Wm. Kirt, 678 Selby av Paul, Minn. For sale by M Bros., next to Post Office; Heister, 58 Public square.

Highest Quality, Purity and Flavor
at moderate prices, have made

BOUDER'S ELIGANT FLAVORING EXTRACTS

popular with all discriminating and prudent cooks and housewives.

WITH THE TIDE

I watched him love going from me
(Ah, would to God I had died!)
And I prayed to the great all Father
To stay the turn of the tide.

To stay the ebb! And he larkened,
And over the waves rolled on.
Till he was in the garden and hedgerows
I could see them never a one.

For I knew that my love was dying;
At the turn of the tide he must go.
The soul may not leave its dwelling
Till he was in the ebb and the flow.

And the people who all flocked inland,
They called it a great spring tide,
And I listened and joined in their sorrow
But I knew in my heart that I lied.

And my love as he watched the waters
Sighed wearily for his rest.
Then I prayed once more to our Father,
For I saw that his will was best.

As the sea went slowly backward
The spirit of one who had died,
Was borne on the waste of waters,
For the soul must go with the tide.

—*Flournoy Peacock in London Academy.*

HERE IS A MODEL

Husbands May Fashion Themselves After This Approved Style.

Scene 1—Front parlor. Enter husband, trimming his cuffs with a pair of scissors.

Wife—Good morning, dear.

Husband—Good morning.

Wife—Do you wish anything?

Husband—No.

Exit husband.

Scene 2—Library. Enter husband sewing a button on his vest.

Wife—What are you doing, dear?

Husband—Nothing.

Wife—Why, yes, you are!

Husband—No, I'm not.

Exit husband.

Scene 3—Laundry. Husband washing a handkerchief. Enter wife.

Wife—Are you busy, my dear?

Husband—No.

Wife—Are you sure now?

Husband—Positive.

Exit wife.

Scene 4—Breakfast room. Enter husband.

Wife—Are you angry because breakfast isn't ready, love?

Husband—No.

Wife—Yes, you are!

Husband—No, I'm not.

Wife—But here comes your train, and you will have to almost break your neck to get it.

Exit husband.

Scene 5—Hall. Enter wife.

Wife—Goodbye, dear.

Husband—Goodbye.

Wife—Are you so very, very hungry?

Husband—No, not very.

Wife—You're not in good humor.

Husband—Yes, I am.

Wife (with melting eyes)—Then, dear, will you let me have \$22.75 to pay for my bonnet when it comes?

Husband—Yes, certainly. Take this \$20 and keep the change for pin money.

Exit husband.—*New York Times.*

HOW TO PREVENT CROUP.

SOME READING THAT WILL PROVE INTERESTING TO YOUNG MOTHERS.

HOW TO GUARD AGAINST THE DISEASE.

Croup is a terror to young mothers and to post them concerning the cause, first symptoms and treatment is the object of this item. The origin of croup is a common cold. Children who are subject to it take cold very easily and croup is almost sure to follow. The first symptom is hoarseness; this is soon followed by a peculiar rough cough, which is easily recognized and will never be forgotten by one who has heard it. The time to act is when the child first becomes hoarse. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is freely given all tendency to croup will soon disappear. Even after the croupy cough has developed it will prevent the attack. There is no danger in giving this remedy for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by Melville Bros., next to p. o. and C. W. Helster, 58 public square.

But He Didn't See.

You don't wear bloomers, I see.

No, you don't see. That's why I don't wear them.—*Frisco Report.*

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

YOU ought to know that when suffering from any kidney trouble that a safe, sure remedy is the Clinio Kidney Cure. Guaranteed or money refunded. Vortkamp, n e cor Main and North streets.

LOVE'S AFTERMATH.

Not here, but there,
No heart nor part,
No sighs nor tears,
No meeting eyes to turn to sigh
And breathe its bitter wish, Goodbye!

Not here, but there,
No heart nor part,
No sighs nor tears,
No meeting eyes to turn to sigh
And breathe its bitter wish, Goodbye!

Some voice—perhaps
Loved, lost, remained—
Will thrill as there
With love unquenched.

But how we know not all is rest.
They are our own—God's ways are best.

Test on we loved
Perhaps too well,
Can love live so?
We cannot tell.

That one, in God's sweet, holy place
Will meet to then and face to face!

The loved voice,
The old, dear smile—
Goes ever for
Earth's little while.

The mist of pain all passed away,
All lost in that long, loving day!

—*Good Words.*

A WILD BERRY.

When the man whom we had elected

sheriff came in and officially in-

formed us that we need not get out

another number of our newspaper,

we sadly shook hands with one an-

other, grabbed at our individual be-

longings and made farewell to the

dingy old room wherein many a

bright and extravagant hope had

been hung to gather dust amid the

cobwebs. And soon we were scat-

tered over adversity's landscape, no

two of us having the courage to pur-

sue the same direction. I cared not

whether I went; it was my aim to

be aimless. And so I strolled. One

afternoon, in the western part of

Tennessee, I came upon a log bridge

that appeared to have been carelessly

tumbled across a small stream.

The road was grass grown; the

bridge was covered with morning

glory vines. The scene was too ro-

mantic to be pastoral. There was

not a house, not a field, not a mead-

ow within sight. But down the

stream where the wire grass was

thick and where the water oaks cast

a broad shade was a gypsy camp.

Hunger, the keenest of suggestors,

advised me to visit the camp. I did

so, and as I drew near I saw several

men and women standing about a

large box, which served as a table,

and bending over in a position of

agonizing anxiety was a man striv-

ing to write on a piece of paper bag.

They did not see me until I was

close to them—they had paid no at-

tention to the whimsical yelping of

a dog. But when they saw me there

was a scattering about, and the writ-

ter grabbed his paper and stood look-

ing at me almost fiercely.

"How far is it to Bolivar?" I

asked, to apologize for my intrusion.

"I don't know," the writer an-

swered.

"How far is it to the Hatchie riv-

er?"

"Don't know."

"How far is it to the railroad?"

He shook his head.

"How far is it to any place?"

He looked at me sharply, and an-

swered, "It's only a short distance

to any place away from here."

But I was not to be bluffed. I had

been hardened. "What are you try-

ing to do?" I asked.

"Trying to write a letter to friends

in England."

"And can't you write it?"

"I'm afraid that it's a little more

than I can do. The only one of us

that could write did not long ago."

"Let me write for you?"

Again he looked at me sharply,

not resentfully, however, but with

an anxious questioning. "Can you

write?" he asked.

"Yes, for unfortunately I have

tried to make writing my business."

"Then you will charge me too

much for writing a letter."

"I will not charge you anything.

It will be a pleasure."

I took from my pocket a large

notebook and a pencil. They made

way for me, and I sat down at the

box. I asked not another question,

but began to describe the scene of

their camp. As vividly as I could I

pictured the lazy stream, the vine

covered bridge, the rugged bluff not

far away. I read this to them and

then asked what they wanted to say

to their friends. The writing was

unquestionably rude, but they saw

the picture, and gleefully they

clapped their hands. How generous

an audience! How charming a liter-

ary circle—hungry imagination,

throbbing fancy!

"Read it again," they cried, and

when I had done so they told me

what to say to their friends. When

the letter was completed, they

mounted a boy on their fleetest

horse and sent him to the postoffice.

I suggested that it might be well for

me to go with him, that it would set

me quite a distance on my way, but

hereupon spoke up the man who

had striven to write. "No, you stay

with us till tomorrow. We will want

you to write another letter then—

exactly like the other one."

The man with whom I had trans-

acted my literary business was

Ham Tish, the ruler of the tribe.

He was a powerful old fellow, and

it occurred to me that he might be

a pretty tough customer in a rough

and tumble fight.

Sitting just across the fire from

me was a girl. Out of the darkness

she had come like an illuminated

shadow. Her black hair was tangled,

and her face, warm and rich, was

like a wild berry. She laughed, and

I sat there with an ear of corn grow-

ing cold in my hand. She was

stronger than conscience—she had

taken my appetite. She looked at

me shyly, and I wondered if she had

heard the reading of the letter. Ham

Tish spoke to her, called her Lees,

and she called him father.

I don't think that I slept very

much that night. I lay on a blanket

under a bush, looking at the stars,

her eyes. Once during the night I

thought that I heard her laugh, but

it must have been the rippling of

the creek.

Early at morning I saw her go

down to the stream to bathe her

face. Instinct suggested caution, and

I peeped out to see if Ham Tish were

within sight. He was not, and I

went down to the stream. She was

wiping her face with a handful of

oak leaves.

"Won't you take my handker-

chief?" I asked. And then I remem-

bered that I had none, that I had

tied it about the wounded finger of

a railway section hand. She wasn't

frightened—she laughed. "I would

rather have leaves," she said. And

then she added, "Where did you

come from?"

"From nearly all directions."

"But don't you live in a house?"

"Not now. Once I did, but now I

live as you do, under the trees."

"But isn't it nice to live in a house

and not have to go away? I have

seen places where I would like to

live all the time and have chickens

and ducks and not have to steal

them. Did you ever live that way?"

"Yes, until I was sick of it."

"But you didn't get sick of not

having to steal chickens and ducks,

did you?"

"I lived that way until to have

stolen anything would have been a

relief."

"And do you like to steal?" she

asked, shooting a glance at me that

almost made me dance a jig.

"I shouldn't care to steal a chick-

en," I answered, "but I know of a

wild berry that I should like to

steal."

"But you don't have to steal any-

thing that's wild," she replied. She

was silent for a moment, and then

she asked, "Are you going with us?"

"A thrill shot through me and made

my fingers tingle. "Why do you

ask?" was all I could trust myself

to say.

"Because father said he wanted

you to write more letters. Will you?"

"I will write 10,000 letters for

your father. I would even take off

my shirt and cover it with messages

for his friends."

I wrote another letter and Lees

clapped her hands with delight.

The same boy was sent to the post-

office, and this time I did not ask if

it might not be well for me to go

It Takes Brains

To select
And capital
To secure
The assortment
That we always show
In

Holiday Novelties

In making presents,
Often the
Pocket has to be consulted.
This is where we fill
A crying need.
Our prices are by far
The lowest in town,
And
Our patrons
Always save money.

ADOLPH FOX,
224 North Main St.

Fur Capes!

From now until Christmas at a

Great Reduction Sale!

Every one must go; prices no object

ALASKA FUR
SUSSMANN & HOUSE,
HOFFMANN, 403-405 Adams St.
Manufacturing TOLEDO, O.
Furriers.

The Lima Times-Democrat

NEW YORK: DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, 209 NORTH MAIN ST.
TELEPHONE CALL, NO. 24.

TALES OF THE TOWN.

The front of the lower story of the Holmes block, which was damaged by fire last Saturday night, is being repaired.

An old man claiming to be from Springfield, who has locked up day before yesterday for drunkenness, was released and requested to leave town this morning.

The South Side Gun Club gave a turkey shoot on their grounds yesterday, in which about seventy-five of the fowls were won by the best marksmen. The shoot was largely attended by local sportsmen.

Married by Rev. C. Baum.
Oct. 31, Mr. Ang. Schaeffer and Miss Sophia Thorning.
Nov. 10, Mr. William Bridge and Miss Emma Schick.
Nov. 18, Mr. Lewis Jacob and Miss Gertrude Mack.
Nov. 19, Mr. Chas. Schick and Miss Addie McClure.
Nov. 23, Mr. John Klopp and Miss Katy Schick.
Nov. 28, Mr. Clinton Hill and Katy Klein.

UNDERWEAR. One lot of men's and children's underwear going at half price. Come quick for these. Treat's, 209 N. Main St. 5-4t

Fall to the Pavement.
Yesterday afternoon Geo. Greenland, an employee at the L. M. & W. shop, was stricken with an attack of epilepsy while walking on Vine street, and fell on his face on the sidewalk, sustaining an ugly wound. He was carried unconscious to his boarding house, on south Main street, where he soon revived.

Home-made Bread.
Rolls, Pies, Cakes, Doughnuts, Pressed Meats, Boast Chicken, etc., on sale at Stahl's, Saturday, by Baptist ladies.

Don't You Forget It.
Van De Grift is making finest work in Lima to day. 35-4t

kerchief selling at Treat's means something to you. See them. Values unmatched. 5-4t

SPECIAL

Meeting of the Board of Health Called for To-night

To Discuss the Best Manner of Handling Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Infected Houses.

This afternoon, at the solicitation of Health Officer Rudy, a call for a special meeting of the Board of Health was issued by the mayor, the meeting to be held in the mayor's office at 7:30 o'clock this evening.

The object of the meeting is to have a discussion upon the advisability of adopting more radical measures in the handling of scarlet fever and the quarantining of families infected with either scarlet fever or diphtheria.

These two contagious diseases, especially the former, have been spreading very rapidly throughout the city for the past several weeks, and show no signs of abatement. Up to the present time no houses have been quarantined, the health department limiting its authority to merely requesting families in which contagious disease exists to adopt some precaution to prevent the disease from being contracted by others. It is hoped that some action will be taken by the board to-night, that will prevent further spreading of these diseases which are so dangerous to children and which are not so lightly treated in other cities.

There has been but one death from scarlet fever this fall, the cases being usually mild, but all medical authorities state the disease in its worst forms can be taken from the lightest cases, making the disease a most dangerous one and one which should be met with every precaution and safeguard possible before a worse condition is to be confronted.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been, and are Going.

Geo. Thrift ate turkey at Col. Grove.

Lon Cory returned from Cincinnati this morning.

Miss Sarah Swineford gave thanks in Orderville.

J. C. Burns, of Mansfield, was in the city to-day.

W. S. Ayers and wife ate turkey with relatives in Dayton.

A. E. Swinehart, of Bluffton, was in the city last evening.

E. J. Little, of Geneva, Ind., was in the city last evening.

J. P. Harley and wife spent Thanksgiving in Cleveland.

Ex County Commissioner Wm. Bice was in the city to-day.

C. C. Handy spent Thanksgiving with his parents at Ottawa.

Miss Carrie West, spent Thanksgiving day with friends in Orderville.

Miss Rose Trau spent Thanksgiving with her parents in Wapakoneta.

Miss Amanda Ditrick spent the day with friends in Anna, Shelby county.

Sup't Blair, of the Children's Home, went to Bluffton last night, on business.

Chas. Clarkweth and brice, of Ohio City, spent yesterday at the Cambridge House.

Mrs. T. F. O'Brien has returned from an extended visit in Cleveland and Springfield.

Mr. E. E. Morris and Miss Anna McComb spent Thanksgiving day in Columbus Grove.

John Webster, deputy sheriff of Van Wert, was in the city last night, en route to Findlay.

Miss Alice Caffrey, of the Sidney business college, is the guest of her parents on Broadway.

Misses Eda Ballard and Heice Hutchinson were the guests of friends at Bluffton yesterday.

Mrs. Shade and daughter, of Chicago, formerly residents of Lima, are guests of friends here.

Miss Mary Rost, of Dayton, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Connelly, of east Market street.

Misses Carrie and Kate Carter and Ella Whistler spent Thanksgiving with friends in Columbus Grove.

Mrs. Cora Carson and Miss Grace Lawther, of north Main street, spent yesterday with friends in Piqua.

Mrs. Martin Smith, of Ottawa, was the guest yesterday of Jno. Smith and family, of east Wayne street.

Miss Minnie A. Dormire, of the Lima College, spent Thanksgiving with her parents at Rosewood, O.

Harry Thompson, a Buckeye Pipe Line employee at St. Marys, spent Thanksgiving day with friends here.

Messrs C. N. Haskell and E. R. Thomas, who are interested in the Lima Northern, were in the city yesterday.

Jack Davis, of North Baltimore, agent for the C. H. & D. at that place, was in the city yesterday, the guest of his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Kendall, and Mr. and Mrs. John Orammer, and Miss Sarah L. Gillett, spent yesterday with friends in Wapakoneta.

Miss Kathryn Nelson, stenographer for Crane & McMahon, at St. Marys, spent yesterday with her par-

GRADY IN JAIL.

His Case will Probably be Heard this Evening.

John Grady, who was arrested day before yesterday, charged by his wife with assault and battery, is still a prisoner at the city prison.

He was arraigned before the mayor on the charge, to which he pleaded not guilty. The case will probably be tried this evening.

FOR GRAND LARCENY.

John Lake, Wanted at Kenton, is Captured Near Deshler.

Marshal Griffith, of Kenton, arrived in this city from Deshler this morning with a young man named John Lake, who is wanted at Kenton on a charge of grand larceny. Lake is charged with having recently stolen a valuable old violin, a satchel full of spectacles and two watches, at Kenton. He left the latter place immediately after the robbery and a day or two ago was located in the country, near Deshler, by Marshal Griffith, who telegraphed the marshal at that place to make the arrest. The latter went after Lake, who is a big fellow, with a double barreled shot gun and succeeded in landing him in the Deshler jail when he was turned over to Marshal Griffith this morning.

Upon arriving here the marshal left his prisoner at the police station, and with the assistance of chief Haller located the missing violin at one of the pawn shops, in this city, where it had been disposed of, it is supposed by Lake.

The prisoner was taken to Kenton at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon on C. & E. train 2.

STREET TALK.

Dr. P. H. Brooks, who has been visiting his brother in Carthage, Mo., for several weeks, is now on his way home, much improved in health.

Kirkbride Bros. started a well on the church lot at Elgin and had the derrick almost completed, when an injunction was served by the church people. The high winds Monday night settled the dispute by blowing the derrick to the ground.

The St. Mary's Graphic in its account of the dedication of the Masonic Hall at that place last week, says:

The degree work then commenced, and did not conclude until about 3 o'clock Friday morning. Lima Lodge conferred the Master Mason's degree upon Mr. Mulford; Lima Charter the Royal Arch on C. T. Kolter, of Wapakoneta, and Mark Master on F. E. Kolter, of the same place; Celina Chapter conferred the Mark Master and Most Excellent on F. E. Kolter, and the Master Mason's degree on Thomas Hogan of this city; Spencerville Lodge conferred the Entered Apprentice on H. G. Barlenbrock, of New Bremen, and Wapakoneta Lodge conferred the Fellow Craft on A. G. Kennedy, of this city. Large delegations came from Wapakoneta, Lima, Celina, Fort Recovery, Spencerville and more distant points, and the number that witnessed the work and enjoyed the hospitality of Mercer Lodge has been conservatively estimated at three hundred.

A select crowd will have a dancing party in Music Hall this evening, commencing at 9 o'clock. The Manhattan Mandolin Club will furnish the music until 11 o'clock, when the Opera House Orchestra will be in attendance.

The stag banquet to be given by the K. A. E. O. Monday evening will be a very elaborate affair. Members of the order in Marion have been invited and the Manhattan Mandolin Club will furnish the music. The banquet will be given immediately following the regular business of the lodge.

Miss Grosjean Entertains.
Miss Pearl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Grosjean, entertained a party of her friends yesterday afternoon, in honor of her tenth birthday anniversary. Refreshments were served, and the afternoon was a delightful one for the guests.

FURS. Children's Sets, Muffs, Boas, Collars, Capes and Jackets at right prices. Treat's, 209 n. Main st. 5-4t

Baked Beans
And mince meat at Stahl's, Saturday.

Remember
Van De Grift for finest Photographs.

CLAIMED BY DEATH.

Mr. Jesse M. Coe Passed Away Last Evening.

He Was a Prominent and Respected Citizen and Prominent in Business.

Mr. Jesse M. Coe died at his home at North and West streets from nervous prostration about 7:30 o'clock last evening after an illness of several months. He had been bed-fast only about ten days and had been gradually sinking but his death was not anticipated so soon.

The deceased was born May 12th, 1823, in Frederick county, Md., and when quite young came to Ohio with his parents who located in Tiffin. He attended the public schools in Tiffin and afterwards graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. Miss Harriett Brown became his wife on Feb. 2d, 1858, and two children—A. B. and Geo. W.—who survive him, were born to them. The family removed to Upper Sandusky and a few years later they came to this city and Mr. Coe became interested in the Lima Machine Works and was president of the company for a number of years, and was also a stockholder and director in the First National bank and a trustee in Trinity M. E. church. Mrs. Coe died about three years ago.

The funeral services will be held from the residence at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

COLDER

Will be the Weather by To-morrow Evening.

Another Wave Coming Down from Manitoba That Will Cause the Mercury to Fall.

There is a slight disturbance central this morning over lower Michigan, which extends its influence southward to southern Illinois, and over the Lake region. It is moving eastward. It is followed by an area of high barometer, which is central over Manitoba this morning, and which should cause it to become decidedly colder over this section by Saturday night. A second disturbance is moving eastward and will probably reach this country by Sunday night or Monday.

During the past twenty-four hours rain or snow has fallen over portions of the upper lake region, Mississippi and Missouri valleys and the extreme northwest.

Winds over the lake will be generally southerly to-day, increasing in force and shifting to the west and northwest on Saturday.

HAPPILY WED.

Thanksgiving Marriage on Circular Street.

One of the most enjoyable and happy weddings of the season occurred on Thanksgiving day at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Smith on Circular street at 12:30 o'clock. The contracting parties were Mr. Richard Ward, a car inspector on the C. & E. and Miss Nettie Reed. The ceremony was performed by Rev. S. Baumgardner, the pastor of Grace M. E. church, in the presence of the following invited guests:

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Warde. Mr. and Mrs. A. McClintic, Mr. and Mrs. I. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Clint Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Smith, Mrs. D. Michel, Mrs. Reed, Miss Mollie Patton, Miss Clara May Ward, Will and Harry Ward and Floyd Brown, of Lima; Mr. and Mrs. Reichelderfer, of Orderville; Miss Laura and Lew Young, of Van Wert; Mr. and Mrs.

Public Square, G. E. BLUEM, G. E. BLUEM, PUBLIC SQUARE, G. E. BLUEM.

TO-MORROW.

To-morrow may be the last day that we will sell those 50c Dress Goods for 25c. Have you seen this bargain?

WINTER UNDERWEAR!

There was brisk selling in the Underwear Department to-day; the exceptionally low prices and remarkably good values made every purchaser happy.

COMFORTABLES.

These Comfortables will keep you warm while you sleep; large size and filled with clean white cotton, \$1.65 to \$2.25.

GREAT CANT ATTRACTION.

We now have more nice Nobby Jackets and Choice Furs to show you than we have had at any time this season. SPECIAL LOW prices will be the order for to-morrow.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Rufus Kerr, of Warsaw, Ind.; Anna Wilson, of Gibsonburg, and Mrs. Rev. Baumgardner, of Lima.

Many valuable presents were given by their many friends. A very handsome dinner was served by Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Smith, and all present enjoyed a very happy and pleasant Thanksgiving day.

The newly married couple will make their future home on Hughes avenue, where Mr. Ward has fitted up rooms. All join in wishing them many years of sunshine and happiness.

WAIVED EXAMINATION.

No Preliminary Hearing in Thos. Collins' Case

The anticipation of a preliminary hearing in the case of the State against Thomas Collins, the German township farmer, charged with making an assault with criminal intent, upon Miss Emma Alexander, brought a large crowd of country people into Justice Graham's court at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

If the testimony of the affiant and defendant was what the crowd expected to hear they were disappointed for Collins' attorney entered a plea of not guilty for the defendant and waived examination and consequently no evidence was taken. Collins was bound over to the court of common pleas in the sum of \$500, for which amount bond was furnished and he was again released.

Baptist Women

Will hold an exchange at Stahl's, to-morrow.

THE BEST

but what we

OWEN FRANK

229 North Main Street

With a chase Hoo
a ticket or
at \$750.00

HOSIERY
\$1.00 quality for 35c. Four

THE BEST
but what we

Don't Hesitate

But come direct to us for GREY in Boots, Shoes, Rubbers and We have them for you. We have want, because you want the reasonable price. We buy the best our customers want the best.

Now is the time to buy Run to us for them, we have the shape toes out. If you are not of ours, try us once and see the

G. E. BLUE

57 Public Square,
The Dry Goods, Dress Goods and Cloak